

The Intelligencer.

Office 25 & 27 Fourth Street.

FREW & CAMPBELL,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1875.

HARPER FOR MAY.—Harper's Monthly for May, completes the fiftieth anniversary of the existence of the periodical. When we say that the monthly has been popular from the first, and has added new features to each successive volume, we only mention facts of which our readers are all well aware. The opening paper of the number before us is a very detailed account by Frederick Hudson, of the British movement on Lexington and Concord, of which the centennial will occur on the 19th inst. The narrative is very interesting and is profusely illustrated. James Parton contributes another of his illustrated articles on Caricature in the Puritan Period. Charles Rau furnishes a second illustrated paper on the Stone Age in Europe. S. S. Cox's essays on American humor, which are copiously illustrated, are continued. There is a seventh paper on the First Century of the Republic. It relates to agriculture. These papers will be continued until July, 1876. Castelar is represented by another chapter of his articles on the Republican Movement in Europe. The Rape of the Gamp is concluded. Besides the above there are three or four poems, some readable short stories, and the usual rich variety of editorial miscellany.

MARRIAGE OF SENATOR DAVID'S DAUGHTER.—Miss Hallie Davis, daughter of Hon. Henry G. Davis, of Piedmont, United States Senator from West Virginia, was married at the Franklin street Methodist Episcopal church, Baltimore, on Wednesday afternoon, to Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of Santa Fe, United States Senator from New Mexico. The wedding was a private one and only the friends of the bride's family were present. Mr. John Pratt, of Santa Fe, acted as groomsmen, and Miss Kate B. Davis, a younger sister of the bride, as bridesmaid. An hour after the ceremony the happy pair took the train for Philadelphia. After remaining in Philadelphia a few days, they will proceed to New York, and thence to St. Louis, remaining in the latter city until the first of May, and will sail from New York for Europe, to be absent on a tour until November next.

The Baltimore Evening News gives the following account of the groom:

Mr. Elkins was born in Ohio in September, 1841, and removed to Missouri when very young. He graduated at the University of that State in July, 1860, and having studied law, earned a bright reputation for himself as a lawyer. In 1865 he went to the Territory of New Mexico, and was a member of the Territorial Legislative Assembly in 1864 and 1865. He afterward held the offices of Territorial District Attorney, Attorney-General and United States District Attorney in the Territory. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress by a vote of 3,818 majority over his opponent. He is a very wealthy man and a great favorite wherever he goes.

The Value of Conscientious and Cumulative Testimony as Applied to the Beecher Case.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The great Brooklyn trial calls for the exercise of much discrimination on the part of the reading public as well as of the jury, and necessitates the recognition and application of established principles of evidence. One of these principles is so often omitted from thought, even by quite intelligent persons, and yet is so often requisite in order to a just consideration of such cases, that we advert to it, not less for general purposes than for its bearing on the particular matter named. There is a wide difference between isolated and concurrent testimony as to the evidential value. If one man testifies that on a certain occasion A told a lie or committed a theft, the fact has weight. If two men, however, give the same testimony, the evidential value is not merely twice as great, but much beyond that, because now a new fact has come in to be accounted for, to-wit, the concurrence of two independent witnesses, a fact which demands explanation over and above the similar statements of each. The concurrence of three would add immensely more to the certainty of the case than the mathematical addition of the number of witnesses, for the same reason. It is as in deciding between a case of chance and intelligent design. On the sea-beach we might find a letter of the alphabet traced in the sand, and might feel pretty certain that it had been made by a human hand; yet a doubt might remain whether it were not accidental. But if there were two letters side by side; if the evidence of design would be not merely twice as great, but ten times, perhaps a hundred times; while the occurrence of three letters would be a demonstration a thousandfold as strong. For, while a chance case might make a single letter, the concurrence of two letters in the same place by chance would be exceedingly improbable, and that of three would be only less than an absolute impossibility. And yet each of the three letters, and apart from the concurrence, might chance to be.

This points to the great and appalling difficulty which Mr. Beecher's lawyers will have to encounter in sustaining the theory of his innocence. Any one damaging fact, perhaps, might be plausibly accounted for, and even each of eight or ten such facts taken separately in as many cases. But what shall be done with the far more significant fact of their concurrence in this case? That Mr. Tilton should testify squarely to Mr. B.'s guilt; that a written accusation of Mr. B.'s should have been made to the same effect, which, though recalled, was again affirmed; that Mr. Moulton should add his minute and explicit testimony; that Mr. Moulton should do the same; that Mr. Beecher should have pursued the policy of concealment for years; that he should have authorized the apologetic statement in writing to any extent; that he should have received such a letter from Mrs. Morse; that he should have written the series of agonized and remorseful letters to Mr. Moulton; that he should have paid \$50,000 in Mr. Moulton's hands for the benefit of Mr. Tilton—these are but ten of the many facts of which, each of which is of itself a danger, and the concurrence of which in one case requires an explanation which in point of difficulty no man was ever before called upon to furnish. It is not for us to affirm, at this stage of the trial, what can or cannot be done in such a case. Our duty is to vindicate the power of reason to vindicate itself. We only indicate the exceeding gravity of the situation above what is commonly supposed, and the bearing of the recognized laws of evidence for the force of concurrent evidence increases not by arithmetic, but by geometric progression. If the first piece of evidence be valued at 10, the second will be 20, the third 40, the fourth 80, the fifth 160, and thus five instead of amounting to only five times the first, or 50, will sum up 310, while a series of ten concurrent testimonies, in-

stead of being only of the value of 100, would be equivalent to 10,230! Every philosopher's reasoner is familiar with this established method of estimating the probabilities for or against a given supposition. And this is but a moderate way of stating the evidential law. Of course it must be applied, so far as it is applicable, to both sides.

This is not the view that the inconsiderable multitude will take of the nature of the evidence in this case, for they are not accustomed to weigh testimony and to study the character of proof. Easily, they are misled by the warm personal friends of Mr. Beecher, who are ready to accept his word against the world. But they must not thus deceive themselves, or think that the Brooklyn preacher can be made an exception to the necessary rules of evidence. Above all, Mr. Beecher must realize that his situation, coolly and calmly, in the case of another man, would be considered well-nigh desperate, because of the moral force of the significant concurrence of damaging facts in his case; and that this force cannot be overcome by humorous remarks, or adroit evasions, or rhetorical fervor, or even the most positive denial, on his part. His explanations of all the accusing facts must not only be entirely rational and in obvious accord with his innocence, but his defense must utterly destroy the aggregate and multiplied power of their strange concurrence for the effect of court-room excitement and eloquence will be evanescent, and the verdict of the jury will be but of secondary importance. The final earthly decision will be not by partisans on either side, but by the body of clear-headed, intelligent, and unbiased men, who will be impressed by logic, rather than by rhetoric, and who will apply to this case the inflexible rules of evidence which are for universal use. And what they conclude will make its way, in time, through all ranks of society, and will be recorded as the verdict of history!

The Puddlers' Victory and the Miners' Defeat.

From the Cleveland Leader.

An important crisis in the labor troubles in Pennsylvania has been reached. The Pittsburgh puddlers have won their fight, but the miners' strike in the eastern part of the State is on its last legs and will undoubtedly yield before the end of another week. As these two contests, between labor and capital have an important effect upon the industrial interests here, a brief resume of the two cases will be of interest. The Pittsburgh strike began on the 17th of November last, and became a general throughout that region on the 5th of December. The iron masters offered \$4.50 per ton for puddling as long as iron maintained in the market a general value of 2 1/2c per pound, or \$50 per ton. Should the price of iron advance to 3 cents per pound, then the puddlers' rate should be raised to \$5.50. To this the puddlers would not consent. Five dollars and a half per ton was the least they would take for puddling, no matter what the market value of iron might be, and sooner than admit this, they would quit work altogether, which they did. To the operators this decree of the Puddlers' Union had no terrors. The iron market in December was dead, the demand limited, and the price low. To have run their mills through the winter, and piled up the product would have required an immense expenditure of capital for a very uncertain result. They accordingly accepted the situation, locked up their mills, and waited for prices to improve or the puddlers to yield. But neither of these things has happened. The demand for iron has increased, and the prices are all low, and the mills in other sections have started up, and are running briskly on the trade that has hitherto belonged to Pittsburgh. Meanwhile the puddlers have been stuck for the \$5.50 rate, and a few days ago one iron master, seeing his customers supplied from other mills outside the Pittsburgh district, gave up the contest and set his men to work at \$5.50 per ton. Then another mill started up, and another, until the Iron Masters' Association, seeing that a stampede had begun, formally resolved to concede the wages demanded and end the lock-out.

This terminates one of the longest and most stubborn strikes in the record of American industry. The puddlers have successfully resisted a reduction in wages, and the managers have avoided running their mills during a winter in which it was safer to be idle than to work.

In the coal regions of Eastern Pennsylvania, however, the boot is on the other leg. The strike there is not the orderly firm refusal to work that it has been in Pittsburgh, but a violent, riotous revolt against a union rate forced upon them by coal mine owners by a combination of all the railroads in Eastern Pennsylvania which carry the coal product to market. There is wrong on both sides. The alliance between the coal princes and railroad kings forms an impregnable wall, against which the voice of labor feels and chafes incessantly. The Miners' Union commands the men to strike, with the vain hope of breaking the employers' combination, but it is running the heads of the poor laborers against a stone wall, and they have nothing to do but remain idle and suffer, or leave the State. In all that region to-day the loudest and deepest curses are against the leaders of the Miners' Union who ordered the strike. But it is at its last. The grocers who have been supplying the miners' families with food on credit, and their scanty savings were exhausted, are now cut off from their sources of supply. The wholesale grocers of New York have combined to refuse further credit to the retail grocers of the coal regions. When the scanty stocks now on hand are exhausted, there will be left no alternative but to starve and starvation. The miners are eager to return to their labor, and with starvation pressing them, the discipline of the Union must be overcome. The resumption of labor in the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania cannot fail to have a marked influence on the revival of business throughout the country.

Rev. Dr. Lyda Don't Like His Appointment and Gets Another.

[From the Washington (W. Va.) Commercial.]

Rev. Dr. Lyda, of Wheeling, having expressed unwillingness to take charge of the church in this place, because of the reports that reached him of its unhealthiness, has been sent by Bishop Bowman to another field of labor at the West, where it is hoped his precious person will not be subjected to miasmatic influences of which he has such holy horror; and in the leisure moments of his time, and the leisure moments of his time, the action of the heroic Moravian missionaries who voluntarily offered themselves to go into the plague-stricken settlements of the West, in Africa, knowing full well the living death to which they would be subjected, and we seriously hope the brother may evolve therefrom, a measure of the serious responsibility of the duties of the Methodist minister.

The Condition of the Winter Wheat.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The condition of the winter wheat in the West is a subject of much interest to many persons, and we have taken pains to obtain information from persons who have had opportunities for investigation, and from our exchanges. The result is, so far as our information goes, that there has been considerable damage by winter-killing, as it is called, but which might more properly be termed spring-killing, it being the result of successive freezing and thawing, which breaks the roots of

the plants and throws them out of the ground. The belt of country which has suffered most is that through Southern Ohio and Indiana, Central Illinois and Northern Missouri. The extent of the damage is estimated at one-fourth to three-fourths of the amount of wheat sown, but it is quite probable that this is an exaggeration. In Southern Illinois and Missouri the damage is light, while in Kansas, Central and Northern Indiana, in Michigan and Wisconsin there is little complaint, and a full average crop may be expected in those sections of the country. In the Miami Valley the injury is greater than in any other portion of the State of Ohio from which we have heard, and those persons most capable of judging think that there will not be over half a crop. It should be considered, however, that the wheat is at its worst now, and it may improve as the season advances. The crop of fall barley in the Miami Valley will be very small, as it is nearly all winter-killed.

The Signs of Health.

Health invariably declares itself by signs. A person with a sallow, haggard visage and attenuated frame may declare that he is "in perfect health," but, if he does not believe him, he is not. His looks tell him, and his amercement is more certain. For general health, good digestion, sound sleep and a vigorous circulation, three essential of health which are fundamentally beyond the reach of invalids. The secret medicine, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which by purifying the blood banishes all disease, and by promoting perfect digestion and sound sleep, gives body well nourished, and impart to the face the pink expression indicative of a clear and untroubled mind. The Pills are far more conducive to good looks than any cosmetic that ever humbugged the credulous.

DIED.

CALDWELL.—On Saturday, April 17th, 1875, WILLIAM CALDWELL, in the 67th year of his age. The funeral will take place from his late residence on Twelfth street, near Ryan street, on Tuesday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Funeral notice to-morrow.

HESS.—At University of Notre Dame, Ind., on Saturday, April 17th, 1875, at 7 p. m. ANTHONY, son of Christian and Agnes Hess, aged 15 years and 11 months.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

From	Arrive	Depart
B. & O. R. R.	8:30 a. m.	10:30 p. m.
Central O. Div.	7:40 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
Cleveland & P.	11:10 a. m.	12:10 a. m.
Hempstead	8:50 a. m.	4:55 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

To	Arrive	Depart
B. & O. R. R.	6:45 a. m.	8:55 a. m.
Central O. Div.	7:40 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Cleveland & P.	8:55 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
Hempstead	6:55 a. m.	2:55 p. m.

Steepleville Accommodation—arrives 2:11 p. m.; departs 4:35 a. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail	Arrive	Depart
River, April	2:00	2:30
Chillicothe	2:40	3:10
Cincinnati	3:40	4:10
Indianapolis	4:40	5:10
Louisville	5:40	6:10
Tulsa	6:40	7:10
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